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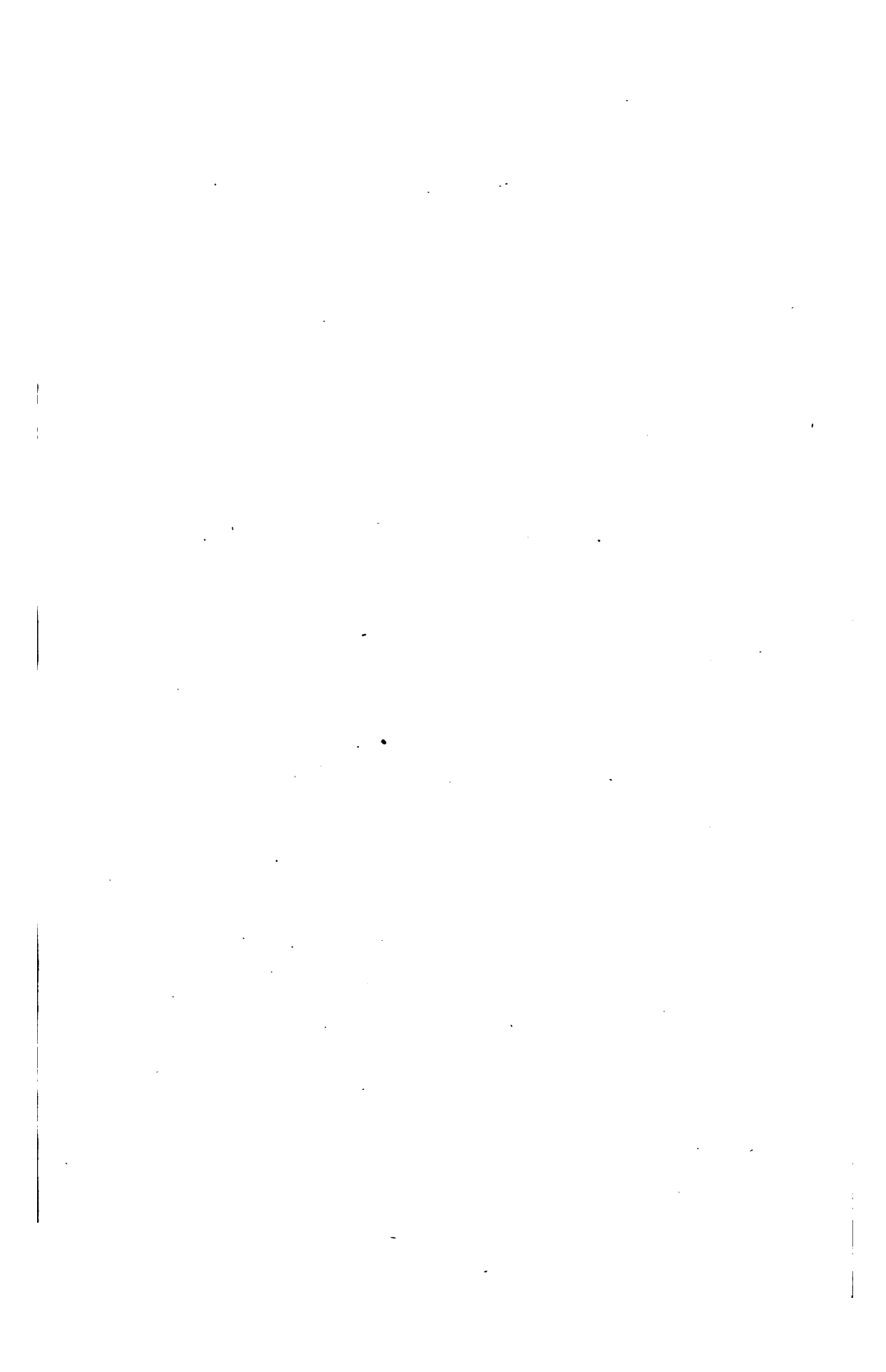


Harvard College Library

FROM

The Editor

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Harvard College Library.
from Samuel A. Green.

D I A R Y

KEPT AT THE

SIEGE OF LOUISBURG

MARCH 15 — AUGUST 14, 1745

BY

THE REV. JOSEPH EMERSON

OF PEPPERELL, MASS.

With Notes and an Introduction

BY

SAMUEL A. GREEN

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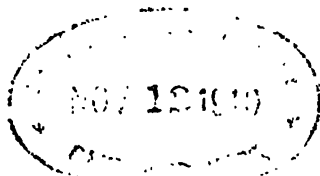
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St. Editor

FROM THE
PROCEEDINGS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY
FOR OCTOBER, 1910.

DIARY AT THE SIEGE OF LOUISBURG,

MARCH 15 — AUGUST 14, 1745.

At a meeting of the MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY held in Boston on Thursday, October 13, 1910, Dr. SAMUEL A. GREEN, in presenting a copy of a diary kept during the first siege of Louisburg, said :—

Since the last meeting of the Society Miss Harriet Elizabeth Freeman of this city has given to the Historical Library a diary kept by Joseph Emerson, Jr., a naval chaplain in the expedition against Louisburg in 1745. Mr. Emerson was a graduate of Harvard College in the Class of 1743, and nearly four years later, on February 25, 1746-47, was ordained as a minister over the Second Church of Christ in Groton, which previously had been set off as a precinct or parish; and afterward when it was incorporated as a district, it became known as Pepperrell. The ordination sermon was preached by his father, the Reverend Joseph Emerson, of Malden, and subsequently was printed. He took for his text: "Thou therefore, my son, be strong in the grace that is in Christ Jesus." 2 Tim. ii. 1.

Miss Freeman, who gave the diary, is a granddaughter of the Honorable James Lewis, of Pepperrell, a prominent member of the Middlesex bar, who died in Boston, on February 6, 1845, at the age of sixty years. A long time ago I was told that there were other diaries kept by Mr. Emerson, which may be still in existence.

Some years ago I gave a copy of the ordination sermon to the Library, and the titlepage runs, line for line, as follows:

*Advice of a Father to a Son engaging in
the Work of the Evangelical Ministry:*

A

S E R M O N

PREACH'D AT THE ORDINATION

of the Reverend

MR. *Joseph Emerson,*

To the Work of the Ministry, and Pastoral
Office over the second Church of CHRIST
in *Groton*, in the Province of the *Massa-
chusetts-Bay. N. E.* on Wednesday, *Feb.*
25th. 1746, 7.

By His FATHER.

Pastor of the first Church of CHRIST in *Malden.*

I Chron. xxii. 11. *Now, my Son, the LORD be with thee,
and prosper thou, and build the House of the LORD
thy GOD. Be strong and of good Courage.*

Boston:

Printed and Sold by S. KNEELAND and T. GREEN in
Queen-Street. 1747.

Twenty years later the father died at Malden, on July 13, 1767, and then as a filial return for this act the son preached a sermon on his death.

On April 12, 1753, the Act was signed by Governor Shirley, making the second or west parish of Groton a district, which was the next step toward its final and complete separation from the mother town. At this period of time the Crown authorities were jealous of the growth of the popular party in the House of Representatives, and for that reason they frowned on every attempt to increase the number of its members. This fact had some connection with the tendency, which began to

crop out in Shirley's administration, to form districts instead of towns, thereby withholding their representation in the legislative body. At this time the west parish, now a district under political conditions somewhat changed, took the name of Pepperrell. It was so called after Sir William Pepperrell, who had successfully commanded the New England troops sent against Louisburg; and the name was suggested without doubt by Mr. Emerson, the diarist, who soon after his services as a chaplain in the navy was ordained as the first minister of the parish. At that time his associations with the commander were both fresh in his mind and pleasant in his memory. The hero of the capture of Louisburg always wrote his surname with a double "r"; and for many years the district and the town followed that way, and like him spelled the name with two "r's", but gradually the town dropped one of these letters. It was near the beginning of the nineteenth century that the present form of the word became 'general.

Joseph Emerson was the eldest son of the Reverend Joseph and Mary (Moody) Emerson, of Malden, where he was born on August 25, 1724. He married, on December 12, 1750, Abigail, only daughter of Dr. William and Abigail (Boutwell) Hay, of Reading; and they were blessed with six children, — of whom the eldest child was a daughter, and the others were sons, — as follows: Mary, born October 19, 1751; William, born June, 1753, died October 17, 1753; Joseph, born October 11, 1754, died 1782; Samuel Moody, born September 13, 1757; Ebenezer, born November 28, 1762, died before 1782; and Joseph Sewall, born June 25, 1764, married May 27, 1792, first, Mary Jones, and, secondly, Phebe Wright.

Lilley Eaton, author of the History of Reading, in a note on page 91, makes a singular mistake when he records the birth of Samuel Moody as that of twins, named Samuel and Moody, and the birth of Joseph Sewall also as twins, named Joseph and Sewall.

Mr. Emerson's war record began as a chaplain in the navy, where for five months in the spring and summer of 1745 he served aboard the frigate "Molineux" during the siege of Louisburg.

For more than twenty-five years before the Revolution Joseph Emerson led the life of a country minister at Pepperrell;

and during this period he performed the many and various duties which belong to the clerical office. In this capacity he became generally known in the surrounding towns and exerted a wide influence in the neighborhood. Like other ministers he married young couples and gave them good advice as they started out on their new career. He baptized the children, and entered the house of mourning where by his words he gave consolation to the kindred and friends. On all occasions he was ready to offer advice to the applicants, and he took an active interest in public affairs. He attended town-meetings and opened the business with prayer and played a prominent part in the settlement of all local questions. He believed in the direct efficacy of prayer and made his daily life conform to its power. Such was Mr. Emerson, and such were other ministers of that period.

Many years ago, when the question of abolishing compulsory prayers as a college exercise at Cambridge was under discussion before the Board of Harvard Overseers, naturally there was among the members a great diversity of opinion in regard to the proposed change. I remember well that on that occasion Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson, then one of the Overseers, — who by the way was a nephew of the diarist, — made use of this expression: "Prayer to the Creator is the sublimest attitude that the human mind can take," and the words sunk deep in my memory. The power of prayer is gauged to-day largely by its subjective influence and from its metaphysical aspect; and it is not supposed to be a direct interposition of the Lord in the affairs of mankind. But not so was it a hundred and fifty years ago in the belief of the country minister, who was then a kind of papal autocrat in the rural village on all questions of religious belief. But whatever his peculiarities or idiosyncrasies were, we owe him today much for his personality and the pleasant influences he exerted in the various households where a visit by him left lasting effects. He was the centre of culture in the community, and a word from him always hit the mark. He was generally a college-bred man, and it was largely through his advice and suggestion that the supply of students at Harvard and Yale was kept up; and furthermore he was the one to fit them to pass examinations for entrance. Where there was no physician in town the minister

acted also as the doctor, and I am not prepared to say that his services were not equally successful in a medical capacity.

Joseph Emerson's father had a family of thirteen children, of whom Hannah, the eldest child, was born on December 3, 1722. She married on November 7, 1744, the Reverend Daniel Emerson, her father's cousin, who on April 20, 1743, was ordained at Hollis, New Hampshire, then known as Dunstable West Parish, where he continued as pastor for more than fifty years. Mrs. Emerson, Daniel's wife, like her mother, gave birth to thirteen children. Those were the days of large families, and men and women then did not believe in race-suicide. In early times the neighborhood of Hollis was called Nissitisset, an Indian word which in its application was rather indefinite and had no fixed limits. Under date of Friday, August 1, the diarist speaks of setting out from home for "Nisitiset," which place he reached on Saturday, the next day. In these entries he mentions several times his brother, a term which he uses probably in the Scriptural sense, as Daniel was a brother-in-law.

Soon after the formation of the Continental army at Cambridge in the spring of 1775, Mr. Emerson, the diarist, went there to visit some of his parishioners and other friends from neighboring towns — and he was widely known in Northern Middlesex County — who were serving in Colonel William Prescott's Regiment, then in the field. Colonel Prescott was a townsman and parishioner of Mr. Emerson, who during this visit to the camp took a severe cold which a few months later caused his death at Pepperell, on October 29, at the age of fifty-one years. Perhaps he died of tuberculosis, a disease of which he had never heard. He was the author of four printed sermons, of which the titles are given below. As literary performances they are above the average of similar productions of that period of time, and they reflect credit on the scholarship of the minister. Evidently he was a faithful servant of the Lord, and much beloved by the people in his charge.

The Fear of God, an Antidote against the Fear | of Man. | — |
A | Sermon | Preached at Pepperrell, | May 7, 1758. | To | Cap.
Thomas Lawrence, | And | Part of his Company of Soldiers: | Be-
fore their going out into public Service. | Published at the Desire
of the Company: | To whom it is with Affection and Respect |
Presented. | — | By Joseph Emerson, A. M. | Pastor of the Church

in Pepperrell. | — | [One line from Proverbs XXIX. 25; one line from same XXVIII. 14.] — || Boston: Printed by S. Kneeland, opposite the | Probate-Office, in Queen-Street. 1758.

A | Thanksgiving | Sermon, | Preach'd at Pepperrell, | January 3d 1760. | A Day set apart by the Church and | Congregation there: | To commemorate the Goodness of God to | them the Year past: | Especially | In the Removal of Sickness, and the Return of so | many Soldiers from the Army. | — | By Joseph Emerson, A. M. | Pastor of the Church there. | — | [3 lines from the Psalms.] | — || Boston: Printed and Sold by S. Kneeland, | in Queen-street, 1760. [The allusion to "the Removal of Sickness" is to the epidemic known as the Pepperell fever, which broke out in 1755 and raged for several years.]

A | Thanksgiving-Sermon | Preach'd at Pepperrell, | July 24th. 1766. | A Day set apart by public Authority | As a Day of | Thanksgiving | On the Account of the Repeal | of the | Stamp-Act. | By Joseph Emerson, A. M. | Pastor of the Church there. | — | [Two lines from Psalms CXXIV. 7; one line from same LXXX. 18.] — || Boston: | Printed and Sold by Edes and Gill in Queen-Street, | 1766.

An | Extract | from a late | Sermon | On the Death of the Reverend | Mr. Joseph Emerson, | Pastor of the First Church in Malden, | Who Died very suddenly | On Monday Evening July 13th, 1767. | In the 68th Year of his Age. | Delivered at Malden, | By Joseph Emerson, A. M. | Pastor of the Church at Pepperrell. | — | [Two lines from Zechariah I. 5; one line from Malachi I. 6.] — || Boston: | Printed by Edes & Gill, for Bulkeley Emerson, | Of Newbury-Port, | 1767.

It is said by Mr. Butler, in his History of Groton (p. 317), that Mr. Emerson offered up before the troops the first prayer ever made in the American camp.

Mr. Emerson's brother-in-law Daniel was a graduate of Harvard College in the Class of 1739; and he died at Hollis, on September 30, 1801, after a long pastorate at the advanced age of eighty-five years. Hollis and Pepperell are contiguous towns, lying on the border line of two States, one town in New Hampshire and the other in Massachusetts.

The Reverend Joseph Emerson was buried in the old graveyard at Pepperell, where a suitable monument to his memory was erected by the town. It is in the shape of a tablet, and consists of a slate slab five and a half feet long,

three feet two inches wide, and three inches thick, lying parallel with the ground and resting on short granite blocks. The tablet bears the following inscription:

*Weep not for me but weep for your selves,
and for your Children*

ERECTED
by the Town of Pepperr^ell
to the Memory
of the Rev^d JOSEPH EMERSON
1st Pastor of the Church here
who decaesed Oc^r 29th, 1775,
in the 52^d year of his Age,
and 29th of his Ministry:
Stedfast in the Faith
once delivered to the Saints,
Fixed and laborious
in the cause of Christ & precious souls
Exemplary
in visiting and sympathizing
with his Flock,
Diligent in improving his Talents;
A kind Husband, a tender Parent,
A faithful Reprover, a constant Friend,
and a true Patriot.
Having ceased from his Labours
his works follow him.

Mr. Emerson's widow died at Pepperell, on March 2, 1807, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years; and she lies buried in the tomb erected by the town to the memory of her husband.

A copy of the diary here follows, though a slight liberty has been taken with the writer's use of capitals and punctuation:

JOURNAL OF THE LOUISBURG EXPEDITION.

March. Frid 15 After waiting upon the Committee of War, I went on board the Molineux frigate, Cap: [Jonathan] Snelling; as chaplain for the expedition.

Sat 16. We sat sail about twelve; in company with Commodore [Edward] Tyng in a twenty gun ship & a Rhoad Island snow in order for the coast of Cape Breton.

Sab 17 I was very sea sick so I could not lead in the exercises of the day. We had a violent gale of wind.

Mun 18 Lost sight of the commodore & snow by reason of a fog. Still very sick. Obligated to keep my bed.

Tues 19 Got off Georgia's Banks, I began to recover something.

Wen 20 Got sight of the commodore. Just got well enough to pray with the ship's company which consists of 138 men.

Thu 21 This day we got so far as to coast of the harbour of Cape Breton, where we are ordered till the General comes down with the land forces.

Frid 22 Read a sermon or two in Mr. [George] Whitefield's sermons preached in Scotland.

Sat 23 Read two sermons in Mr. Whitefield but little opportunity for study on board. We live a rolling tumbling life.

Sab 24 I preached all day in the cabin from watch therefore for ye know neither the day nor hour when the Son of Man will come.

Mun 25 I read three sermons of Mr. Whitefield's & sermon of Mr. [Thomas] Bradbury's.

Tues 26 Read 3 sermons of Mr. Bradbury's. 1 sermon of Mr. Tidcombe. We this day made what sail we could for Canso in order to meet the rest of the fleet.

Wen 27 We came into Canso harbour where we expected to meet the whole fleet but only we found two sloops, Cap: [David] Donohew commander of one of them who have been here two days, as they came down, they put in at Knowles Harbour where they took three Indians of the Cape Sable tribe. The stratagem he used in taking them was this, Cap: Donohew hoisted French colours in his own sloop; & French & English under them in the other sloop so that the Indians tho't it to be a French Man with his prize, and came on board to trade with them, where they were immediately clap'd in irons. I went on board to see them & went on shore to see the ruins of Canso a place which consisted

of about 50 families, the French destroyed & burnt the houses about 9 months ago, a melancholy spectacle! I wrote two letters. By what we can learn by these Indians the French intend as soon as possible to besiege Port Royal they having got 5 or 600 hundred Indians at their command, we cant learn that the French know anything of our coming on this expedition to Cape Breton.

Thurs 28 We still lay in Canso harbour the weather being bad and unfit to put to sea. I wrote a letter or two, read some in [James] Keill's Anatomy.

Frid 29 I in the forenoon went on shore again to view the desolations Afternoon we sat sail for to cruise of the harbour of Cape Breton I was again sea sick.

Sat 30 I read some in Mr. [Thomas] Watson's Body of Divinity.

Sab 31 I preached all day from he who being often reproved hardeneth his neck shall suddenly be destroyed & that without remedy. Read some in Watson's Body of Divinity.

April. Mu 1 Read some in Watson's Body of Divinity. We gave chase all day to a vessel which at last put into Canso we then concluded her to be a friend, & the weather being very bad we could not get into the harbour we put off to sea.

Tues 2 Read all day in Watson. We got just into the harbour of Canso but was becalmed just before night wind contrary we again put out to sea. We see this day 17 Sail of transports into the harbour.

Wen 3 Contrary wind, we spoke with Cap. [Joseph] Smythrust [Smithers] & the Rhoad Island snow & ship. I read some in Watson.

Thurs 4 We beat to windward all day but could not get into the harbour. Some hints of a mutiny in the Ship.

Frid 5 We got in about 7 or 8 o'clock when we found the General with by far the greatest part of the fleet, a pleasant sight this! Before noon Cap. Fletcher who is in a brig, came in with a prize he took last Tuesday bound from Martinico to Cape Breton, a sloop loaded with rum & sugar. She informs of 4 more who came out with her or was to sail soon after. A counsel of war sat. We are ordered out immediately if the wind permit.

Sat 6 The Wind contrary, had an opertunity to send letters home by Cap. Fletchers Prize who is to sail in a few days for Boston. I spent chief of the afternoon on board Cap. Tyng with my class-mate [Samuel] Fayerweather, & engaged him to preach for me tomorrow if we continue in the harbour.

Sab 7 Cap. Tyng this morning buried two of his men who died of a

fever, and one he buried before we came in, he has above 20 more sick on board. The wind fair. We sat sail for our station at the west of the harbour of Cape Breton. We were so busy in the forenoon, & I was so sea sick afternoon we could have no exercise this day. We are in company with Commodore Tyng.

Mun 8 I read some in Watson. Cap. Fletcher joyned us.

Tues 9 Read some in Watson. Bad weather we have met since we have been down about two foul days to one fair.

Wen 10 I was very much out of order having taken a great cold. The other cruisers joyned us, we are now 6 in number 3 ships 2 snows 1 brig.

Thurs 11 I read some Watson &c.

Frid 12 Still reading in Watson. A storm of snow very cold Weather.

Sat 13 Read some Watson, some rain with thunder.

Sab 14 I preached all day from as ye have therefore received Christ Jesus the Lord so walk ye in him.

Mun 15 We were all day encamped with vast cakes of ice some are judged to be near 50 foot thick.

Tues 16 Got out of the ice early in the morning, espied a sail gave chase presently it shot in thick with fog, presently providentially cleared of, we came up with the sail it proved a Martinico brig we took her she making no resistance we fired three guns at her. She was loaded with rum coffea &c. as near as we could reckon by envoice & the Captain's account, the ships cargo, with the Captains, & the ship, to be worth 25000 £. We found on board her 6 Englishmen one of them came with them from Martinico, the other 5 they took out of a schooner fishing off Cape Sable. We have now in the Cabbins the Captain, a passenger bound from Martinico to Quebeck & a boy of about 12 of Age.

Wen 17 We met with a schooner who informed us Cap: Donohew had got 8 Indians more, & that the General proposes to sail tomorrow if wind & weather permit. This day died Bartholomy Green.

Thurs 18 As soon as it were light we retook a schooner which the brig took about a week ago which came out in consort with the brig we took the other day. As soon as we had secured the schooner we gave chase to the Brig & followed her all day & just before we came up with her Cap: Donohew took her. No sooner had we come up but we heard the report of large Canon we followed the sound & presently found Cap: Tyng with the Rhoad Island ship & snow engaged with the store ship as we supposed who

mounts about 30 guns, we joyned the fight, she run we followed & fire upon her till the darkness of the night parted us.

Frid 19 We are now in chase of her being 7 topsail vessels in company & two or three small vessels. We chased till noon then the Commodore ordered us with two other vessels to go & lay off the mouth of the harbour to prevent his getting in.

Sat 20 The ships returned to us with the melancholy news of the ships out going of them much that they were obliged to leave of chase. Cap: [John] Rouse got so near as to fire 115 shot bough chase at her and forced to leave her at last. We were so near as to hear guns from the fort of Cape Breton, saw the light house plain at night. This day died — Gallop, after a short illness.

Sab 21 We saw a sail gave chase came up about 11 o'clock found her to be a sloop who just before we came up retook a schooner which the brig took some time ago from Boston with stores for the army & wine &c for the General. We were so busy we could not have any preaching.

Mun 22 I went on board the Commodore with Cap: Snelling & dined there the wind blowing very fresh great sea we narrowly escaped being drowning or the boats filling at least. This day we could see the walls of Cape Briton and with a glass plainly distinguish the houses & church.

Tues 24 There came down to us this morning Commodore Warren with three Men of War. Cap: Fletcher took a schooner loaded with wood, the men got into their boat & escaped to shore. Cap: T[h]ompson drove a shore a sloop loaded with wood, the men ran into the woods. There was also a shallop taken in the afternoon.

THE NUMBER OF THE FLEET.

Names	Men	Gun	Commander	Rate
1 Superbe	415	60	{ Peter Warren [Commodore] [Richard] Tedder- man	Ship 4
2 Eltham	250	40	[Philip] Durell	Ship 5
3 Mermaid	250	40	[James] Duglass	Ship 5
4 La[u]nceston	250	40	[W.] Calmady	Ship 5
5 Massachusetts	150	20	Edward Tyng	Ship —
6 Molineux	150	20	Jonathan Snelling	Ship —
7 Fame	150	20	[T[h]ompson]	Ship —
8 Prince of Orange	80	14	[Joseph] Smythrust [Smithers]	Snow —
9 Boston Pacquet		12	[] Fletcher	Brig

10	Sherley	150	20	[John] Rouse	Snow	-
11	Cæsar	70	14	[George] Griffith	Snow	-
12	Bien Aime	140	30	[Clark] Gatham [Gay-		
				ton]	Ship	6
13	Princess Mary	450	60	[] Edwards	Ship	4
14	Vigilance	450	60		Ship	4
15	Coumberland [Sun-					
	derland]	450	60		Ship	4
16	Canterbury	450	60	[Hore]	Ship	4
17	Chester	350	50	[Geary]	Ship	5
18	Hector	300	40	[Cornwall]	Ship	5
19	Wager	150	20		Ship	7

Thurs 25 We received advice from the General that one of our Privitier sloops was taken a few days ago by a 30 gun ship to the westward of Canso. We also hear the forces from Coniticut & Rhoad Island were ready to sail.

Frid 26 The weather bad we made the land but once.

Sat 27 Cleared off, we came & lay too at the eastward of Cape Briton nigh the light house. Saw three topsail vessels in the harbour.

Sab 28 I preached all day from as ye have received X Jesus the Lord. We heard that Cap. Tyng engaged two days ago a ship who French killed one of his men. Foggy night coming on they got away.

Mun 29 We had the pleasure of meeting the General with the whole fleet the forces from Conniticut & Rhoad Island all came down about 9 leagues from Cape Br[eton]. We made sail in the night to lie off the harbour in the morning.

Tues 30 We chased a ship all the forenoon & took her, found her loaded with provision for Cape Briton. I am very much out of order with a flux.

May. Wen 1 The General with the forces landed yesterday at Cabaroose [Gabus] Bay the French came down & opposed our landing. They fired upon them from the shipping killed their captain the rest presently fled.

Thurs 2 Last night a detachment of sollidiers went & beset the Royal Battery & made the French forsake it having first stoped all their Cannon & breaking to pieces their Carages.

Frid 3 The English got clear two or three of the Cannon in the grand battery.

Sat 4 We hear them fire all day from one Fort upon another. By a deserter we learn there is near two thousand men in the town. All the ships drew up in line of battel at the mouth of the harbour as if we intended immediately to beset them by sea.

Sab 5 I have kept my bed this is the 4th day with a fever & flux.

Mun 6 A little better we lay off & on near enough to see them continually fighting.

Tues 7 Of & on Louisbourg, heard very smart firing morning & night.

Wen 8 We lost sight of land by fog. I am considerably better.

Thurs 9 Still in fog heard the report of several guns.

Frid 10 The fog cleared off but violent gales of wind & contrary we could not get up to our station we see firing on shore.

Sat 11 Still hard gales of wind all day and very cold snowy squalls. (Swallow)

Sab 12 We met with Cap: Tyng who has been with a man of war and burnt a town to the eastward of Louisburg consisting of 48 houses & a chh. 40 of the inhabitants went for Louisburg two or three days before, the rest ran away & left their houses to the mercy of the English who presently burnt them all. Cap: Tyng in a foggy night ran a board one of the men of war & lost his Boalsplit &c.

Mun 13 We spoke with Cap: Gatham [Gayton] in a 20 gun ship man of war. He come from Boston a few days ago.

Tues 14 Very great storm of wind & rain the worst we have had since our coming out.

Wen 15 The storm cleared of a clear day but very cold contrary wind. We cannot get yet to Louisbourg.

Thur 16 So little wind we could not get to the harbour. We hear by a snow come down with provisions that there is two French ships cruising off Canso picking up every one they can, the snow her self narrowly escaped.

Frid 17 We got off the harbour, we heard from shore they have got little or no advantage against them. Since we were seperated, one snow escaped us & got in. They took the light house where were 25 canon sunk. The Commadore has sent to Boston for two men of war, we hear have arrived one of 60, the other of 40 guns as also to Newfoundland for all the men of war there except one 20 gun ship to protect the fishery. They have two or three fashion [fascine] batteries finished near the town & have battered the walls very much.

Sat 18 We were very near the town and it appears an exceeding strong place by far the strongest in all America. They fire briskly on shore.

Sab 19 The Rhoad Island privateer has took a brig: by whom we hear that there is expected 5 sail of men of war, 1 of 72, 1 of 50, 1 of 30, and two of 20 guns. We went into Cabaroose Bay where lay all the transports, in order to wood & water. Yesterday came in Cap: Fletcher & sent his men a shoar to get water. The Indians came down & barbarously killed ten men scalped three & run off: the English on shore have had several little scurmishes with French & Indians, 100 went out of the town & come round & engaged a company of English for a little time but they presently put them to rout took one prisoner from whom they could get no intelligence of the state of the town. We have lost about 30 men, many are sick in the Camp. They fire upon the town from five different places they have beat down the bridge as also the n. west gate.

20 We hear that they have destroyed another town to the eastward of Louisbourg & burnt 80 houses. Heard that yesterday presently after we came into the bay the Commodore gave chase to a large ship & came up with her & fired several broad sides.

Tues 21 We came out of the Bay. We heard the joyful news of the large ship being taken. She mounts 64 guns, her lower tier 27 pounders her upper 13; 500 on board. The Commodore killed 60 French Men & wounded near as many more, but one Englishmen killed, several slightly wounded. They engaged 3 hours, struck at 10 o'clock at night. She is a very rich prize, she has 1000 barrels of powder & 40 canon, 42 poundes for Louisburg. The Captains plait in his cabin is worth 5000 £ starling. A few days ago she took two ships from Carolina. Very bad government on shore in the Camp. (Warren Stormed Stormed Isl Battery) In the afternoon it was extreem foggy the Launceston run on board us we expected no other than immediately to have foundered but we happily got off. At the same time Cap: Snelling was on board the Commodore, his barge at the Commodore's stern filled one or two of our men narrowly escaped being drowned. We hear that there expected hourly from London 12 sail of men of war & 4000 soldiers.

Wen 22 There came & joyned us a 60 gun ship last from Boston.

Thurs 23 In the evening the Commodore ordered all the boat to come on board man & armed, we sent 30 out of our ship.

Frid 24 Last night the Commodore sent several hundred saylors on shore to joyn the land forces in order to storm the Island Battery, but thro' the misconduct of the said office[r]s they never landed on the Island. Then joyned us a 40 gun ship last from Boston.

25 26 Little or nothing done.

27 28 Foggy weather we saw nor heard any news.

Wen 29 We heard they have made 5 attempts to storm the Is: Battery the last time was on last Sabbath day night when 154 men we hear, was killed drowned & taken, as also two days ago the Indians killed 9 of our men & buried them & then at the instigation of the French they dug them up & burnt them.

Thur 30 I went with the Captain on board Cap: Tyng. From account from shore treachery is whispered thro' the whole camp.

Frid 31 We hear that Indians & French have again besieged Anapolis Roy[al]. From all accounts from shore we learn the men are prodigiously discouraged.

June. Sat 1 Foggy we could hear & see little or nothing.

Sab 2 I preached from neither is there salvation in any other. We were ordered by the Commodore to chase to the eastward with other ships.

Mun 3 We heard that a few days ago a woman deserted from the town. She says they are greatly distressed & that the women come daily to the Governor with their children in their arms to beseech him to deliver up the town who tell them tis as much as his life is worth. Also in the house where she was there came in a bullet & killed 3 gentlemen as they sat at dinner. We also hear that a bumb coming from the town fell near one of our soldiers & one of the pieces struck his cloathes, which greatly disp[le]ased him & he went and stood without the fachine battery & never ceased firing till he had killed five men of the walls.

Tues 4 We saw a sail & gave chase: the Princess Mary a 60 gun ship out went us & came up first & retook a ship one of the ships the 60 gun ship took about 6 weeks ago. She has on board 950 barrels of rice & some lignum vitæ &c. The generous Commodore gave the English captain his ship.

Wen 5 We received orders from the Commodore to proceed to Chabarouge Bay & take in 150 French Men & proceed to Boston the first opportunity.

Thurs 6 We hear a few days ago Cap: Griffith took a sloop bound from Canada loaded flour & other provision, & also that Cap: [W.] Montigue who is now captain of the Mermaid took a brig in the fogg.

Frid 7 I went with Cap: Snelling to the camp, dined with the General who seems to be in pretty high spirits. There is in the army 2902 well men we hear they took captive at the Island Battery of our English, by the deserters we learn the town is in pretty miserable circumstances.

Sat 8 Sab 9 Preparing to sail. We have got on board 143 French Men 8 who mess with the Captain.

Mun 10 We sail out of Chabarouge Bay to the Commodore to whom has arrived a 50 gun ship from England who came out with two other ships of the line who we expect every minute. We sail with 28 other vessels great & small for Boston under the convoy of Cap: Gayton; a fair wind.

T 11 W 12 Th 13 F 14 We had very good weather, what wind we had. Fair. Sea calm, little foggs.

15 16 We [had] good wind & fair weather.

Mun 17 We came in the first of the fleet at Nantasket to an anchor at 8 o'clock at night. At 9 the captain took his boat & I with him for Boston loosing our way we rowed all night long, & after a very tedious time indeed for it thundered & lightned & rained excessive hard the greatest part of the night we arrived safe at Boston by day light.

Tues 18 I went over to Malden found the family well.

Wen 19 I visited several of my friends & went to lecture.

Thurs 20 I went to Boston where I heard that Cap: Snelling is ordered back to Cape Briton with powder & soldiers & to sail as soon as possible.

Frid. 21 I went to Cambridge & heard the valedictory oration pronounced by Sir [Arnold] Well[e]s.¹ Saw several of my friends. I went over to Mistick [Medford] heard my father preach a lecture.

Sat 22 I went over to Boston in order to return on board Cap: Snelling found him not quite ready

¹ The title of "Sir" was given to graduates who were intending to take their second degree. At this period of time the names of graduates were arranged in the Triennial catalogue according to social rank; and Arnold Welles (H. C. 1745) appears at the head of his class.

Sab 23 Heard Mr. Webb¹ preach in the forenoon, afternoon I went down to Nantasket where our ship lies with Doctor [William] Hay who is now going as our doctor at least for the passage down.

Mun 24 Took in soldiers for Cape Briton & received order from the Governour for sailing.

Tues 25 We sailed from Nantasket early in the morning & was forced to tow out the ship after we had some wind. Mr. Williams² of Springfield came on board us as Chaplain for the recruits,³ he preached on board us in the afternoon or rather expounded the 10 Chap: of 2 Samll. We have on board 110 soldiers with Col: Williams.⁴

Wen 26 Contrary winds till afternoon then we had a fine wind.

Thu 27 A charming wind fair & enough of it. We have one schooner & one sloop under convoy.

Frid 28 Very little wind all day. Mr. Williams expounded in the afternoon some part of 1 Chron: 5.

Sat 29 We lost sight of the schooner & sloop in a thunder shower & squals of wind.

Sab 30 I preached A:M: & Mr. Williams P:M: calm all Day.

July. Mun 1 We made the land & as we suppose Canso.

Tues 2 Abundance of fogg. Saw the land again which we suppose to be Sainte essprit 3 leagues to the westward of Louisbourg. Presently sat in very foggy.

Wen 3 We saw the land & to our surprise found our selves 10 leagues to eastward of Louisbourg. We had a strong gale of wind & then extream foggy.

Thu 4 We meet with a schooner who came out from Boston two days after us, who has soldiers on board, from him & a charming day we find we have been very much out of the way & we are now 20 leagues to the westward of Louisbourg. We tack & changed our course.

Frid 5 Fair wind chief of the day. We made the Island of Cape Breton.

¹ Rev. John Webb (H. C. 1708), ordained first minister of the New North Church, Boston, on October 20, 1714; died on April 16, 1750.

² Rev. Stephen Williams (H. C. 1713), ordained minister of the Church in that part of Springfield known as Longmeadow, on October 17, 1716; died on June 10, 1782.

³ A vote was passed by the General Court on June 19, "for enlisting 600 recruits for the Army at Cape Breton." — *Mass. Province Laws*, XIII. 473.

⁴ Col. William Williams (H. C. 1729); died at Pittsfield, April 5, 1784.

Sat 6 At 3 o'clock in the morning we met with the Chester a 50 gun ship who to our great & inexpressable joy told us that the city of Louisbourg resigned to the noble General Pepperrel on the 17 of June. We came to an anchor in the harbour about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, I went a shore at the grand Battery which is an exceeding strong garrison, there is 32 ambizeers [embrasures] for cannon.

Sab 7 I went to the city which is exceeding strong the walls are almost 30 feet high & 20 thick, the houses & wall is shattered exceedingly above 6000 shot took place & did execution. I heard my grandfather [Samuel Moody, of York] preach in the forenoon in the King's Chapail, & Rector [Elisha] Williams in the afternoon. There is in the town 148 ambizeers.

N. B: when we entered the city there were just 154 killed & dead.

Mun 8 I went to the Island Battery where are 30 ambizeers & almost as strong as nature & art can make it. It received great damage from the bums & shot from the fashion battery at the light house. I went on shore every day this week & viewed as much as I could, by the best account we can get we kill[ed] during the siege near 400 men, & multitudes of women & children died thro' the inconvenience of their lodging being obliged to lie under ground. The French say God almighty fought for us.

Sab 14 I heard in the forenoon at the city Mr. [Stephen] Williams who came down with us from Boston, P: M: Mr [Samuell] Fayerweather.

Mun 15 We are preparing to sail for Boston as soon as possible.

Wen 17 We sailed from Louisbourg about 10 o'clock in the morning with 150 French Men, women & children & soldiers.

Thurs 18 Contrary wind all day we reached as far as White Head, at night we had a strong gale of wind & squals.

Frid 19 Very windy & squaly & inconstant in the forenoon & afternoon very foggy, at night about 12 o'clock we ran foul of a sloop & did her some dammage she leaving some of her rigging behind her the weather so thick we had opertunity but just to ask her from whence she came? From Boston to Newfoundland.

Sat 20 Foggy weather no signs of fair wind or weather till night then some hope.

Sab 21 Still foul wind. I preached all day from the Lord hath done great things for whereof we are glad.

Mun 22 Foul wind till just before night then very fair light brizes. We made the land suppose it to be English Harbour.

Tues 23 A very fair wind, P: M: very good brize.

Wen 24 In forenoon very calm very foggy afternoon considerable wind but contrary. In the fogg we ran very near the Shoar before we could see it, it appeared not further than a cables length, we happily got off.

Thurs 24 Had a pretty good gale foggy not very fair. We made Cape Negro about 10 leagues to the eastward of Cape Sable we met with a sloop who has been out 13 days from Louisbourg.

Frid 25 We sounded in the morning and reckoned our selves to be abreast of Seal Island which is about 100 leagues to the eastward of Boston. A fair Wind all Day.

Sat 26 A fair wind all day & very pleasant weather very light brizes afternoon we got but little a head then. We caught a great many maccarel.

Sab 27 A charming wind. I preached all day from neither is there salvation in any other. About 9 o'clock at night we made the light house.

Mun 28 We got in to an anchor about 2 o'clock in the morning a rainy day chief of the day. I went home to my father found the family my father is gone to Nisitisset [Hollis, N. H.].

Tues 29 Visited several of my friends.

Wen 30 I went to Boston & fetched my things from on board the ship returned to Malden & preached my fathers Lecture from the Lord hath done great things for us.

Thurs 31 I went with some company down to Lynn beech.

August. Frid 1 I sat out for Nisitisset met my father at Mr. Hobbies [Rev. William Hobby] at Reading, dined at Mr. Jonathan Eatons lodged at Mr. Bridges [Rev. Ebenezer Bridge] at Chelmsford.

Sat 2 I went forward on my journey dined at Coll: Tyngs, got to my brothers before night.

Sab 3 My brother preached in the forenoon from Oh that there was such an heart in you & I. In the afternoon from the Lord hath done great things for us whereof we are glad.

Mun 4 I visited some of the Neighbours.

Tues 5 I rode about 7 miles with my brother & preached a lecture from Proverbs 29: 1.

Wen 6 Sat out very early for home came to Nashuaw River which was risen so I could not ford it but was obliged to go by Groton

[where there is a bridge], dined at Major Stoddard at Chelmsford, got to my uncle Emersons at Reading in the evening & there lodged.

Thurs 7 I visited a friend or two dined at Mr. Hobby's, got to Malden.

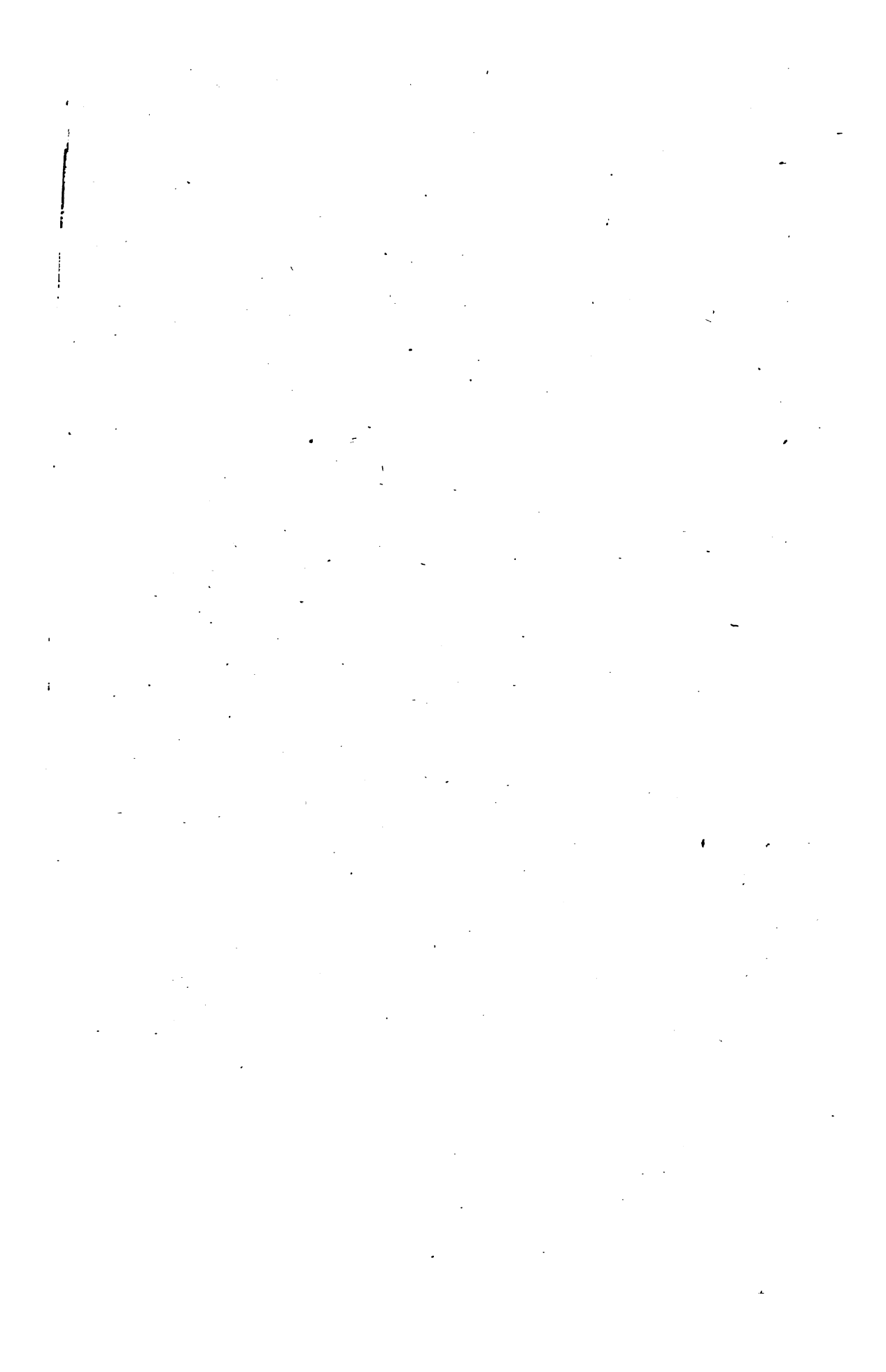
Frid 8 I went to Boston heard that our ship is discharged the service of the Government.

Sab 10 Mr. Cheever preach'd A:M: upon original sin, P:M: upon justification.

Wen 13 Lecture Mr. McGregory preached.

Thurs 14 I went to Boston heard Mr. Clark preach the publick lecture.







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